THE

No. 52

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, *April* 22, 1746.

Maryland, April, 1746.

Mr. GREEN,

I Find in your Gazette, Number 49, a Scheme for an Inſpecting Law, propoſed by one Mr. *A. B.* wherein he ſeems to ſet forth the Neceſſity of a Regulation Law, to raiſe the Price of our Staple Commodity TOBACCO, which I agree with him in; but as to the Method of doing it, am far from concurring with him, becauſe the Staple of Tobacco may be raiſed with much leſs Charge to the Country than by an Inſpecting Law, which would rather impoveriſh the Makers of it, than be a Means of enriching them; and I think he is greatly out in his Calculations in his propoſed Scheme.

In the firſt Place, he ſuppoſes that 60 Warehouſes will be ſufficient; whereas any one, that will give himſelf but Time to think how many great Rivers there are in this Province, would judge not leſs than 100 to be ſufficient: And he is as much out in his Calculation in Building; for I could venture to ſay, he would not meet with one Man in the Country, that would build a Houſe of the Dimenſions he has mentioned, for a leſs Sum than 80 *l.* ſo that inſtead of the Houſes coſting but 3600, he may very reaſonably judge them to coſt 8000 *l.* As to the Price of the Land, and Scales and Weights, he may perhaps purchaſe them at the Price he has mentioned; but as we muſt judge that it will be neceſſary, (if ever ſuch a Law is made), for 100 Warehouſes; ſo there muſt purchaſed 100 Acres of Land, which will come to 300 *l.* whereas he makes it but 180: So likewiſe there muſt be 200 Officers, which are called Inſpectors, which will come to, at 30 *l. per* Man, 6000; whereas he makes it but 3600. And as to his Method of defraying the Charge of an Inſpecting Law, I muſt alſo differ in Opinion with him, eſpecially on Account of his laying a Duty on Rum (becauſe I like a little of it now and then myſelf), he propoſes to lay a Duty of 2 *d. per* Gallon on all Rum imported into the Province; now I ſhould be glad to know who he thinks, in the End, is to pay this 2 *d. per* Gallon; whether the Seller will loſe that in his Price, or make the Purchaſer pay it: Yes ſurely, the poor Planter, who is generally the Purchaſer, muſt pay it; and that ſtill makes him leſs capable to ſupport his Family.

As to a Law to leſſen the Clergy's and Officers Fees, I readily concur with him to be highly neceſſary; but if it cannot be obtained without an Inſpecting Law, I am for their Fees to ſtand as they are. And as to his Propoſal in paying his Lordſhip's Quit Rents, he is much out in his Calculation on that Head; he tells us, 'That all and every Perſon or Perſons, exporting Tobacco, ſhall pay in Gold or Silver, or Bills of Exchange, the Sum of 2 *s* 9 *d.* Sterling *per* Hogſhead ſo exported, to the ſeveral Inſpectors appointed; and the Inſpectors to deliver the ſame to his Lordſhip's Agent; will, ſuppoſing the Quantity of 36000 Hogſheads of Tobacco be exported, amount to 4950 *l.* which (he ſays) is an Equivalent to his Lordſhip's Quit Rents.' Now I will only aſk him, if the People in paying the Quit Rents to the Inſpectors, ſave any Thing by it, or if it is not the ſame as if they paid it to his Lordſhip's Agent themſelves: I muſt confeſs, for my own part, I cannot ſee any Difference, or the leaſt Advantage to the People by it; for it is equal to pay it to one as the other, if either has a power to receive it. But further, as to his Calculation in the Quantity of Hogſheads that would be ſhipped yearly, which he ſuppoſes will be 36000: Now I am moſt poſitive, that *Maryland* never exceeded that Quantity, if ever it came up to it, in any one Year; and pray does he not think, that if an Inſpecting Law is made, that the Quantity will not be greatly leſſened? Surely it muſt, or elſe I don't ſee wherein we ſhould reap the leaſt Advantage by it; and then, inſtead of paying 2 *s.* 9 *d. per* Hogſhead for his Lordſhip's Quit Rents, it would be perhaps 3 *s.* 9 *d.* or 4 *s. per* Hogſhead, according to the Quantity of Tobacco that would be deſtroyed; for the Proprietor muſt, and ought to have an Equivalent for his Rents.

Thus have I briefly gone through the ſeveral Heads of Mr. *A. B.*'s Scheme for an Inſpecting Law; and, as I ſaid before, that a Tobacco Law is highly wanted, ſo I will propoſe one in few Words; which I will be bold to ſay, that three Parts in four of the People of this Province will join in Opinion with me, before they will with him for his Inſpecting Law.

My Propoſal, to leſſen the Quantity and mend the Quality of Tobacco, is to have a Burning Law; that every taxable Perſon, that are Makers of Tobacco within this Province, ſhall be obliged to burn the Quantity of 150 *lb.* of Tobacco; that the Makers be obliged to cut up their Tobacco ſtalks, within ten Days after the principal Plant is cut down; and that there be a limited Time for ſhipping Tobacco; then the Merchants would know what Time to ſend their Ships here, and what Time to expect the Return of them back again; whereas at preſent they are at no Certainty, but their Ships kept here a long Time upon very great Expences, and ſome one or other going home all the Year round; which is a great Prejudice to the Markets at home. Now as I have pointed out the ſeveral Miſtakes that Mr. *A. B.* has made in his Calculations, I hope they will be agreeable to the Readers, as they will ſee the great and heavy Charge (beſides the many Inconveniencies which might be enumerated) that muſt of conſequence accrue on an Inſpecting Law, if ever we have one. *I am, Sir, Your's, &c.* O. P.

P. S. I believe Mr. *A* —— Purchaſer of Tobacco.

LONDON, January 14, 1745-6.

This Day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir *Charles Dalton*, Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majesty was pleased to make the following most Gracious Speech, to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AT the opening of this Session of Parliament, I did not think it proper to lay any thing before you, for your Consideration, but what immediately related to the present unnatural Rebellion, and our Security at Home. The daring Attempt, which the Rebels have since made upon this Part of my Kingdom, has been happily disappointed; and, as their precipitate Flight, before a small Number of my Troops must greatly dispirit their Followers; so, that inviolable Duty, and Loyalty, which have been so universally, and steadily shewn by my faithful Subjects, and shall never be forgotten by me, must convince them, how vain, and ill-grounded their Hopes were of any Addition of Strength from such an Enterprize. I have not only sent a considerable Body of our national Forces into *Scotland*, and ordered the *Hessian* Troops, in my Pay, to be landed there; but have also made such a Disposition of the rest of my Forces by Land, as well as by Sea, that I hope, by the Blessing of God, this Rebellion will, in a short Time, be extinguished; and our Enemies who have so long menaced us with an Invasion, be deterr'd by the seasonable Preparations made for our Defence.

The Election of the Emperor, which I very zealously promoted, was an Event of great Importance, not only to the Support of the House of *Austria*, but to the Liberties of *Europe* in general. I did also during the Course of the last Year, exert my earnest Endeavours to bring about an Accommodation, between the Empress, the King of *Poland*, and the King of *Prussia*; and laid a proper Foundation for it, by the Convention made between me, and the King of *Prussia*. This great Work being at length perfected under my Mediation, by the Treaty lately concluded at *Dresden*, the interior Tranquility of *Germany*, amongst the Princes of the Empire, is now restored. My next Care has been, and shall continue to be, applied to improve this Accommodation to the best Advantage, by procuring an immediate Succour to be sent to *Italy*; and such a Strength for the Defence, and Security of the United Provinces, as may preserve that Republic, the ancient and natural Ally of this Kingdom, and one main Support of the Protestant Cause, from the Destruction with which it is threatened; as well as to attain a safe and honourable Peace. The States General have made the most pressing Instances to me, to assist them in this difficult Conjuncture. The imminent Dangers, to which they are, at present, exposed, which do so nearly affect the Safety of *Great-Britain*, as well as the very Being of *Holland*, call for our most serious Attention: For the Interests of the Two Nations are so united, that whatsoever brings Ruin upon the One, must, in Consequence, be attended with the most fatal Mischiefs to the Other. These Reasons have induced me to assure the States, that, I will, to the utmost of my Power, according to the Circumstances of my Own Dominions, co-operate with them, towards opposing the further Progress of our Enemies in the *Netherlands*; and procuring a proper Security for the Republic, against the ambitious, and destructive Designs of *France*. In order to this necessary End, Measures are now actually concerting between me and the States, for furnishing this Assistance, on my Part, as early, and effectually, as possible; and for their making such an Augmentation of their present Forces, as their own immediate Preservation, and the Necessity of Affairs, absolutely require.

The great Advantages which we have received from our Naval Strength, in protecting the Commerce of my Subjects, and intercepting and distressing that of our Enemies, have been happily experienced by the former, and severely felt by the latter. I am therefore determined to be particularly attentive to this important Service; and to have such a Fleet at Sea, early in the Spring, as may be sufficient to defend ourselves, and effectually to annoy our Enemies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It is with much Regret, that I find myself oblig'd to ask any further Aids of my People. I am so sensible of the Burdens they endure, that nothing could give me so sincere a Pleasure, as to lighten them: But the Considerations I have laid before you, are so necessary to our own Preservation, that, I doubt not, you will grant me such a Supply, as shall be sufficient for these Purposes. The proper Estimates shall soon be laid before you: And I earnestly recommend it to you, to take the most effectual Methods to maintain the Public Credit in this Conjuncture.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have fully opened to you my Views and Intentions; which are so essential to the Honour of my Crown, and the true Interest and Well-being of my Kingdoms, that I depend on your vigorous Support, and the utmost Unanimity and Dispatch, in your Proceedings.

We hear the Rebels taken at Carlisle, are bringing to Town in 45 Waggons, strongly guarded.

We hear, that General Hawley has hang'd up 7 of the Rebels which he had taken, being Deserters from General Cope's Army at the Battle of Preston-Pans.

They write from Berlin, That his Prussian Majesty has by an Edict, restored the Commerce between his Dominions and those of the House of Austria, agreeable to the Treaty of Dresden.

An Account came this Morning, that two large Privateers belonging to Martinico, were taken by Capt. Bernard, and some other Privateers belonging to our American Colonies.

Yesterday sail'd from the Downs, Admiral Martin, in his Majesty's Ship the Yarmouth, with the Monmouth, Weazel Sloop, and Swift Privateer, and was joined by 5 Fire-ships. He is gone on some secret Expedition, but where is not known, tho' it is conjectured to some Place on the French Coast.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Jan. 14.

At length the Bomb is burst, and the pernicious Designs of the French Ministry have been discover'd, by a Declaration in the King's Name, abolishing all Treaties of Commerce with the Republic, and puting it upon no better a Footing, than that of a neutral Power; his most Christian Majesty pretending, that the States General have broke through those Treaties, by obliging several French Privateers to leave in the Ports of their High Mightinesses, the Prizes which they had carried in thither; by forcing others to put to Sea, before receiving the Assistance they were in need of; and by permitting the English, who had taken three French India Ships, to carry them into a Port belonging to the States General, where they were even sold, and afterwards sent to Holland, under Dutch Colours, in order to shelter them from being re-taken; and lastly, by the Infraction of the Capitulations of Tournay and Dendermonde, which utterly disannuls the Engagements which his Majesty had entered into in Favour of the States General. So that France makes three bitter Complaints against the Conduct of their High Mightinesses: 1. In Respect to the Privateers. 2. About the three French India Ships. And, 3. About the Capitulations of Tour-

Tournay and Dendermonde. To all which you will, in a Post or two, have the States Generals Answer.

York, Jan. 14. The Dutch General Officers at Newcastle, say, they expect War either is or will soon be declar'd by France against the Dutch; and some Dutch Ships now loading there for the Levant, have receiv'd Orders to sail North about.

We are informed, that forty three Rebel Officers, and 150 private Men of the Rebels, taken at Carlisle, set out from that City on Saturday last, and that they will reach York on Saturday next.

Yesterday Seven night Marshal Wade set out from Newcastle, as did the Duke of Richmond on Thursday last from hence for London. When his Grace was at Richmond the 1st Instant, from whence he takes his Title, he gave to the Poor ten Guineas; to the Debtors in the Jail, half a Guinea each; to the Ringers two Guineas. His Grace was met by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, who provided an elegant Entertainment for him at the Town-Hall. The Night concluded with Bonfires and Illuminations.

Newcastle, Jan. 14. By a Ship from Holland, we are amused with Advice of the French declaring War against the States General; if it be true, we shall soon see the Face of Affairs change. We are also told by the same Hand, that 2000 Hessians are to land here in a very short Time. The Dutch Officers here are selling off their Horses, &c. in order to be ready to embark on the first Notice.

Extract of a Letter from Carlisle, dated Jan. 14.

The People are now happily settled again: Trade begins to flourish both here and at Penrith, and several large Orders have been sent to London. His Majesty's Forces are now marching from this City Eastwards for Scotland, the Western Roads being almost impassable to any but Highlanders. Had not his Royal Highness pursued the Rebels so close, we should have been inevitably stript of every Thing valuable. Of those who were taken Prisoners here, the Officers and principal Persons only are gone up to London; those of the common sort will be sent to York, Lancaster, and other County Goals.

By the last Advices from Edinburgh, which are dated the 13th Instant, we hear that the King's Forces were beginning to move on towards the Rebels, and have been join'd by between 3 and 4000 Volunteers of the City and County of Edinburgh. The Rebels Batteries had not yet begun to play upon the Castle of Sterling; but in the mean Time they have imposed a Contribution of 2000 l. Sterling on the Town, and raising Batteries along the Forth, to annoy his Majesty's Forces on their March. Four Ships are arriv'd at Leith, with Cannon, Stores, Provisions, &c. for the Use of General Hawley's Army.

By Letters from Preston we hear, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Hallifax's new raised Regiment of Foot have receiv'd Orders to march for Carlisle, where they will be quarter'd for the better Security of that City.

This Week the Government took up about 20 Transports, in order to send over some Artillery and warlike Stores to Flanders.

Letter from Dover, Jan. 16.

We have not yet learnt what Firing it was we heard Yesterday Morning; for my own Part I think it was at Boulogne or Calais.

This Day a Person went through here from Seaford, Express to Admiral Martin, with Advice, that Yesterday appeared off that Place some large Ships, and several small ones, which some People apprehend to be the Brest Squadron, with Transports; but others believe them to be the Men of War from Plymouth, with the Trade under their Convoy.——It was very calm last Night and this Morning, and it is now a very thick Fog.

Orders are sent for three Regiments of Marines to march forthwith to Portsmouth, in order to go on board the Fleet now sitting out there for Sea. And Yesterday 28 Chests of Arms were shipped on board at the Tower, with Powder, Ball, &c. for the Use of those Regiments.

They write from Ostend, Dunkirk, and other Places, that the English Men of War cruize so constantly on their Coasts, that they cannot possibly send out a Ship, without falling into their Possession.

ANNAPOLIS.

On the 14th Instant arrived at Philadelphia Capt. Harrison, from London, having brought with him English Prints, containing Advices to the 13th of February; the Particulars whereof coming too late to Hand, must be deferred 'til next Week. The Heads of the most material Articles are as follows:

That the Empress of Russia has declared to the French Minister, her Abhorrence of the Rebellion in Scotland, which she knew to be fomented by his Master; and her Readiness to send to the Assistance of Great-Britain the Troops stipulated by Treaty, as soon as required: As also her Resolution to protect the Liberties of Europe. —— That a definitive Treaty of Peace, between Russia and Sweden, has been lately published at Stockholm; as also a Prohibition to the Swedish Officers lately entered into French Pay, to act, upon any Pretence in favour of the Pretender. —— That by the Treaty of Peace between the Empress Queen of Hungary, and the King of Prussia, the latter acknowleges the Emperor, and recognizes the Vote of Bohemia: And that in Consequence of this happy Event, the Court of Vienna seems absolutely determined to exert itself for the Recovery of the Low Countries, and the Preservation of the King of Sardinia; to which End, 25000 Men are ordered for the Netherlands, and 20,000 for Italy. —— That in Corsica, the Castle of St. Fiorenzo and several other Places had surrender'd, on the Approach of some English Men of War; on the other Hand, the Allies in Italy are become Masters of the Country, on both Sides the Po, up to Turin, which City is apprehensive of a Bombardment. —— That on Recalling the Dutch Troops from England; and their High Mightinesses declaring the Conduct of the Governor of Batavia, in relation to the French Indiamen by him purchased of the English, to be contrary to Conventions, the French have offered them a Neutrality: And that the Embarkation designed against England, is laid aside. —— That the Garrison of Carlisle surrendered to the Duke of Cumberland, on the 30th of December; on Condition that they should not be put to the Sword, but be reserved for the King's Pleasure. —— January 2d. Admiral Vernon being arrived in the Downs, from a Cruize, struck his Flag before Day-light, and came on shore at Deal; Admiral Martin took the Command in his Room. —— The 16th, His Royal Highness the Duke, after his Return to London from Carlisle, set out from London to take upon him the Command of the Army in Scotland. —— The Generals Hawley and Huske, had an Action on the 17th with a Party of the Rebels, on Falkirk Muir; where the King's Forces had the Advantage, and remained Masters of the Field; not without the Loss of several Officers and Soldiers, and some Cannon, &c. —— That his Royal Highness was at Falkirk on the 1st of February, and hoped to be at Sterling the next Day, which Place the Rebels had abandon'd, after having blown up their Powder Magazine; Brigadier Mordaunt and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, were in pursuit of them.

The following Particulars of the Murther of Richard Waters, Taylor, in Kent County, on the 5th Instant, having been transmitted to us, are here inserted:

About two Months ago, Hector Grant, a Highland Fellow, and James Horsey, an Irish one, both Servants to Mr. Waters,

communicated to a West-Country Convict Woman (Servant to Mr. Waters, and of the same Communion with the other two), and an Orphan Apprentice Girl, their Intention to murder their Master; to which the Women readily agreeing, they all swore on a Bible not to make any Discovery. Having been several Times disappointed in their Design to way-lay him on the Road, in order to perpetrate their Villainy, it happened that on Saturday the 5th Instant, Mr. Waters being at a Muster, and having drank too freely; he was conducted home by two of his Neighbours, who had him put to Bed, and left him about an Hour within Night: When the Woman, having put his two Children to Bed with him, persuaded the Orphan Girl to go over with her to a Neighbour's. In the mean time the two Men murder'd the poor Man, overcome with Liquor and Sleep, by giving him a desperate Blow on the Head with an Axe; after which they dragg'd him out of Bed upon the Floor, repeating their Blows, tho' any one of them would have proved mortal: The Children sleeping sound all the While, it is thought prevented their undergoing the same Fate; tho' the Highlander proposed setting the House on fire, and burning the Children therein. The Girls returning, found the Fellows rejoicing in their Villany, who then put the Deceased's Cloaths on him, and throwing his Body across a Horse carried it to a Branch about half a Mile from the House, and there buried it; They afterwards burnt the bloody Sheets, clean'd away the Blood, and the next Morning gave out, that their Master set out for Annapolis by Day-break. Nobody had any Suspicion of what had been transacted 'til about the Middle of the Week, when one of the Deceased's Shoes and Buckles were found; and their carousing, buying Rum, and idling about, and the Horse's being seen at home, gave the Neighbours reason to suspect the Matter; whereupon the Men were apprehended, and a bloody Shirt found, but no further Discovery made 'til Sunday; when the Orphan Girl, after she had at a solemn Examination denied she knew any thing of the Fact, privately confess'd that she had been sworn to Secrefy: On being told that her Oath, being extorted by the Fellows, could not be binding, she related all she knew of it. The same Evening, the Irishman, finding the Girl had made a Discovery, confess'd every Circumstance told; as also where the Body was buried, and where he had concealed his Master's Watch, Ring, Clasps, &c. which were all accordingly found. The two Men and the Woman, were brought in, by the Coroner's Inquest, guilty of Wilful Murder. The Highlander receiv'd the Sacrament at Mass, the Sunday before this tragic Scene was executed; and notwithstanding his most obstinate Denial of knowing any thing of the Fact, appears to have been the first Proposer, and principal Actor in this Tragedy.

On Thursday last died in Cæcil County, after a short Illness, Mr. William Knight, Clerk and Deputy Commissary for that County; a Gentleman much esteemed by all that knew him.

We have Accounts that the Captains Ellis, Binney, Mackenzie, Perchard, and several West-Countrymen, with Tobacco from this Province, were all taken in their Passage home.

Capt. Ogilvie's Ship is lost, with the Cargo and all the Men, except himself and one more.

Capt. Kemp, from Barbadoes for this Province, is taken and carried into Martinico.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,
Ship Susanna, William Kenney, from Biddeford;
Ship Richmond, Thomas Preston, from Port-Mahon;
Sloop Hannah, William Coas, from Boston.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. *James Johnson*, late of *Annapolis*, Merchant, are desired to pay off their respective Ballances to the Subscriber, or give Notes for the same; otherwise may expect immediate Trouble, without further Notice.

Also all Persons in this Province indebted to *Neall Buchanan*, Esq; late of *London*, Merchant, deceased, are desired to pay off their respective Ballances: And any Person having made Remittances to his Executors, since the 10th of *April*, 1745, are desired to acquaint the Subscriber thereof, he having a Power of Attorney from them, with a Copy of each Man's Account duly proved; which will prevent further Trouble to them, and

ROBERT SWAN.

Hunting-Creek, Virginia.

THE Place where Mr. *John Pagan* formerly liv'd and kept his Store, is now to be Let to any Person in Trade, it being commodiously situated at the Head of the aboveside Creek; with all Houses necessary for a trading Person, good Pasturage, *&c.* Any Person inclining to take the said Place, by enquiring of the Subscriber, who lives near it, may be informed on what Terms.

JOHN WEST.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

AT Mr. *Evett's*, in *Annapolis*, choice old *Barbadoes* Rum, at 6*s.* 6*d.* by the single Gallon; middling brown Sugar, at 8*d. per* Pound; good Gammons of Bacon, at 8*d. per* Pound; a few Pieces of Seven Eighths Garlick very cheap.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

N. B. The said *Hutchinson* expects, in a few Days, a choice Parcel of Shingles; which will be Sold very reasonably.

STrayed from Mr. *Peel's* at *London-Town*, the 7th of *October* last, a small black Gelding, branded on the near Buttock thus HH not very plain to be discerned when the Hair is long; he has a hanging Mane, a switch Tail, paces tolerably well, and is tender footed. Whoever will bring him to Mr. *Thomas Brooke* at *Queen-Anne*, or to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shilling Reward.

THOMAS SPARROW.

Baltimore County, *Maryland*, *March* 14, 1745-6.

THE Subscriber intending to depart this Province for *London*, this Summer, desires all Persons who have any Affairs to settle with him, either on his own Account, or on Account of Mr. *Jonathan Forward*, Merchant in *London* (for whom he is Agent), to come and finish the same by the 10th Day of *May* next, or else they may expect Trouble. He also advises those who have any Demands upon him, to send them in, and they shall be paid.

He has a Parcel of very sortable *European* Goods, to the Value of about 300*l.* Sterling, which he will sell very cheap, either for Bills of Exchange, Paper Money, or Tobacco.

He is also empowered by the Executrix of Capt. *David Bowly*, late of *Baltimore-Town*, deceased, to demand and receive the Debts due to his Estate: Whoever is indebted thereto, is required forthwith to discharge the same.

DARBY LUX.

ALL Persons who have had any Dealings with the Subscriber, are desired to come forthwith and settle their Accounts, and pay the same, or give their Notes. As he designs for *Great-Britain*, in *June* next, he hopes all those concern'd will take Notice of this Advertisement, and thereby prevent further Trouble.

DAVID ARNOLD.

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